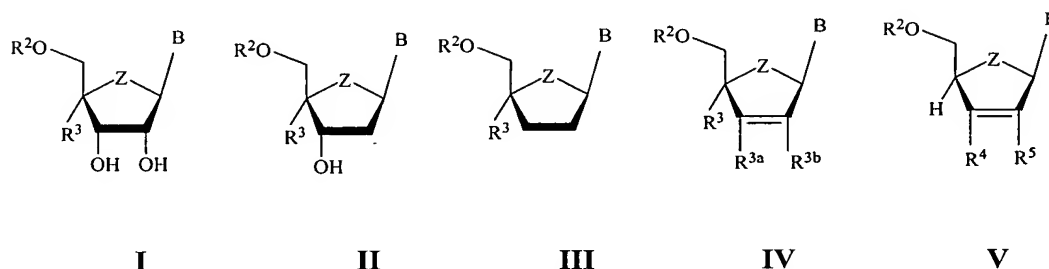
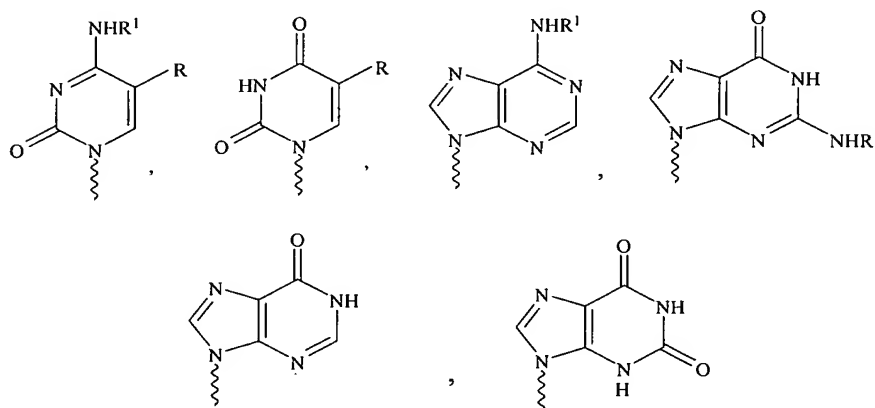


## ABSTRACT

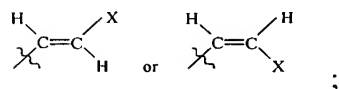
The present invention relates to novel compounds according to the to the general formulas I, II, III, IV or V:



wherein B is nucleoside base according to the structure:



R is H, F, Cl, Br, I, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl (preferably CH<sub>3</sub>), -C≡N, -C≡C-R<sub>a</sub>,

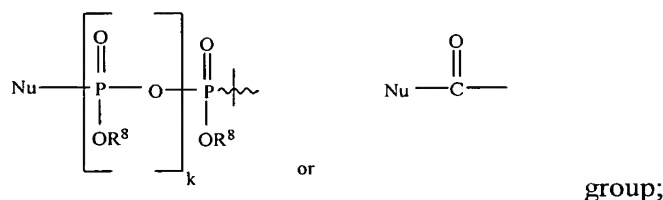


X is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl (preferably, CH<sub>3</sub>), F, Cl, Br or I;

Z is O or CH<sub>2</sub>, with the proviso that Z is CH<sub>2</sub> and not O when the compound is according to general formula II, R<sup>3</sup> is -C≡C-H and R<sup>2</sup> is H or a phosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate or phosphotriester group;

R<sup>1</sup> is H, an acyl group, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl or an ether group;

$R^2$  is H, an acyl group, a  $C_1$ — $C_{20}$  alkyl or ether group, a phosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, phosphodiester group or a

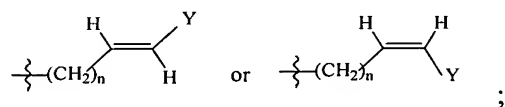


Nu is a radical of a biologically active antiviral compound such that an amino group or hydroxyl group from said biologically active antiviral compound forms a phosphate, phosphoramidate, carbonate or urethane group with the adjacent moiety;

$R^8$  is H, or a  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  alkyl or ether group, preferably a  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl group;

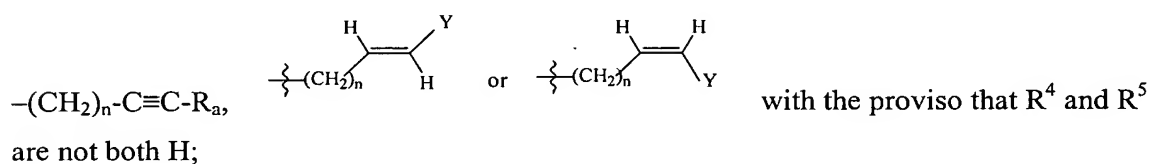
k is 0-12, preferably, 0-2;

$R^3$  is selected from a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl (preferably,  $\text{CH}_3$ ),  $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{R}_a$ ,



$R^{3a}$  and  $R^{3b}$  are independently selected from H, F, Cl, Br or I ;

$R^4$  and  $R^5$  are independently selected from H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl (preferably,  $\text{CH}_3$ ),



$R_a$  is H, F, Cl, Br, I, or  $-C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl, preferably H or  $\text{CH}_3$ ;

Y is H, F, Cl, Br, I or  $-C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl, preferably H or  $\text{CH}_3$ ; and

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, preferably 0, 1 or 2;

and their anomers, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, or polymorphs thereof.